NOTES FROM LONDON.

THE CRISIS-MR. JESSE COLLINGS-MAILS-ROYALTY-MR. ARNOLD.

We are in the very threes and agony of a crisis; act perhaps of the crisis but of one sufficiently severe to require two Cabinet Councils yesterday. The first lasted from two to four in the afternoon. The second, held in the Prime Minister's room in the House of Commons, began not long after five and did not break up till past eight. The first is supposed to have been occupied with the Eastern Crisis; which in ordinary times would be thought a crisis of exceeding gravity. The second talked over Home Rule in the light of the continually growing hostility of the country to the supposed Home Rule project of Mr. Gladstone. It would be futile to go into the matter in view of the fact that Mr. Gladstone himself is to tell us all about it on Thursday next; or, if not all about it, so much as seems prudent to the old Parliamentary hand. There will be a supplementary exegesis by Mr. Chamberlain which is expected to fill such gaps as Mr. Gladstone may leave. Yesterday London was full of rumors that the Cabinet was on the eve of collapse. Serious persons who met last evening, at a small party given by the wife of a Cabinet Minister, asked each other whether the Government had gone to pieces. It does not appear that it has gone to pieces, but its condition yesterday was not unlike that of the sailor who explaits to his medical adviser that he is very bad inside. The acuteness of the disease may be inferred from a single fact. The chief organ of Gladstonian Liberalism appears this morning with three leading editorial articles, each something over a column in length. Not too much, you think, for the full discussion of a situation so very serious? Well, the first is on Richard Cobden. The second is on the pianist Liszt. The third is on The Oyster Supply.

As for Cobden, there is something touching in the effort of the Free Trade master's disciples to believe, or to make believe, that his millennium of open ports and peace the world over is near at hand. His present eulogist, however, will offend nobody by over-confidence. The utmost he ventures to hope is that some far-off event will justify Cobden's confidence. To this hope he clings in spite, as he charmingly says, of the "apparent" want of advance. The standstill of Cobden's principles is indeed apparent, though in a different sense from the one which this writer intended.

A great light has gone out from the House of Commons. Mr. Jesse Collings was yesterday found guilty of bribery and unscated as member for Ipswich. He is found guilty of bribery, just as Sir Charles Dilke was found innocent of adultery; in a purely technical sense. It is not Mr. Jesse Colgs, nor his colleague Mr. West, who has committed bribery. It is the unauthorized iniquities of their agents for which they are held responsible. The Corrupt Practices Act is one of the most stringent measures that ever took shape as an act of Parliament. The doctrine of agency is carried, perhaps, further than it was ever carried before. A single instance of bribery is sufficient to invalidate an election. It may be the act of an agent who was not appointed by the candidate, who was unknown to him, who has aviolated the most express orders of the candidate. But if his position is constructively that of an agent, the unhappy principal is responsible for all his misdeeds, and out he must The case which went bardest against Mr. Jesse Collings was that of a man who was confessedly a Liberal agent, who wrote to a distant voter

But as he has not himself bribed anybody, he may offer himself as candidate to another constituency. So may Mr. West, of course, but both Mr. West and Mr. Collings are likely to think politics an expensive form of amusement. The costs of the petition are estimated at \$25,000, and neither of the unlucky and unseated members is a rich man.

A letter is allowed to see the light from Mr. W. E. Baxter to Lord Wolverton, the Postmaster-General, on the long vexed question of the American mails. Mr. Baxter restates the case against the British Post-Office with force if not with novelty The point of his present appeal is that the Post master-General should not wait for the slow and very uncertain action of a Parliamentary Committee yet to be appointed, but deal with the question as a Departmental question. Lord Wolverton ought to do this, but will not. He is head of the Post-Office in name. Mr. Stevenson Blackwood is head of it in fact, and Mr. Stevenson Blackwood has hardened his heart against any reform which shall disturb the monopoly of the existing steam-

Mr. Blackwood, or some one of his staff, has done a characteristic act in connection with these mails. When the subject was last discussed, the Post-Office issued a notice that letters specially indorsed would be sent by Southampton on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The mention of Tuesday was itself misleading because it is only on Thursday that a fast ship satls. But this notice has now been withdrawn both from the London Post-Offices, where it was formerly placarded, and from the Post-Office Guide. Letters may still be sent, but the Post-Office does its best to keep the public in ignorance

I may add to what I said yesterday concerning the manners and customs of Royalty the latest story about the Duchess of Edinburgh. Her Im perial and Royal Highness-for so ought she to be designated-was present at the concert last Monday in St. James's Hall to hear Herr Joachim. It was a hot night, and the hall, at the best of times and with all the ventilation that can be had, is stuffy place. But Her Imperial and Royal Highness does not like fresh air. It was her wish that all the doors, windows, and ventilators should be closed, and closed they were. When one of the stifling and gasping multitude ventured to open one, an usher bustled up at once and closed it again; sternly watning the offender that such were the commands of Her Imperial and Royal Highness. Result, headaches the next morning and more unpopularity for the Duchess of Edinburgh, who, it must be sail, has ever been the least popular of the present royal family. In Russia the arbitrary spirit of this exalted lady may be in place; in England, from the earliest days of her arrival as the bride of the Queen's second son, it has been felt to be out of place. Elsewhere than in Russia or in England, it would be likely to provoke opposition in some form more effective than

Mr. Matthew Arnold has altered his American plans. Instead of going over next autumn, he will sail for the United States in May. There is to be no lecturing tour. Mr. Arnold thinks of giving one address, " A Last Word about America." in three or four of the chief cities. The occasion of this visit, which will be his last, is really more domestic than public. Mrs. Arnold has already sailed, and both will return to England in August. Ever since the first journey, Mr. Arnold has meant to make a second; never with a view to lecturing or moneymaking, but moved by his deep interest in the country and the people, and his desire to see more of both. If he had gone again in the winter, it would have been to spend some time in the Southern States; which he can hardly do in the summer. What he has said on America thus far passes in England for sympathetic appreciation of the social

since not to endure it is a sign, not of strength, but of weakness and want of just self-confidence.

Q. W. S.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

MR. FORSTER.

or less obscure, but seems to have been either caused due to the merest chance; or, as others would say, or developed by malaria at Baden last August. to Providential interposition. The history of the Symptoms of blood poisoning showed themselves. plots to murder Mr. Forster came out in He came home, went to Torquay, was more than the investigation of the Phonix Park tragedy. Noonce thought dying, rallied, returned to London a body will forget the assassins who looked into the few weeks ago, and seemed likely to regain some degree of health. Then came a sudden relapse on where sat Mr. Forster's wife and daughter, before Saturday, and from that time to the end he remained unconscious. He would have been sixtyeight next July.

Mr. Forster has been a considerable figure in English public life for more than thirty years; since 1870 he has been been dered, and over which he actually drove while an a great one; since 1880 one of very greatest. You may roughly estimate the place he held by the space he occupied this morning in The Times, which devotes six columns to his biog- Mr. Forster knew well enough his life was aimed raphy and a leading article to the consideration of his life. In what I have to say of him, I shall assume that the leading facts of his career are known, without its admirers. When he resigned on account and I shall touch only on certain passages, and on of the Kilmainham Treaty, to which he refused to the more marked traits of his character. There be a party, he had cleared the ground for have been six great questions in which Mr. Forster his successor. It is the fashion among those who took a deep interest and a great part : The rela- do not like him to say he failed. Ask Mr. Parnell, tions of England to the United States during the Civil War; the Colonies: Reform: Education : the Mr. Forster shattered, what they think. Ballot : Ireland. The two with which his name, at least of late years, has been most closely identified are education and Ireland. And it is by a cruel irony of fate that his death should have occurred in the very week when the Irish question is once more to be brought forward in the House of Commons in its very broadest form, by the newest and greatest convert

to Home Rule. Hardly a word can be necessary to an American audience on Mr. Forster's services to the American cause from 1861 to 1865. We all knew then and we shall never forget that of the small band who pleaded in England the cause of Freedom and the Union, Mr. Forster was one of the foremost. We not one who wrought for us so steadily, so abiy, with so much success. He spoke in the House, he spoke from many a platform to many a great popular audience; his labors in public and private were that loyal friendship of race which kept very genuineness and independence which so much of Laneashire and the North of England on our side. Into no cause did Mr. Forster throw his colleagues. Mr. Forster was incapable of comhimself with more heart and soul than into that in which, as he believed, and has ever believed, the interests of England and the interests of America were alike involved.

This was at the very outset of his Parliamentary career, which, beginning with his election for Bradford in 1861, continued to the last. He was member for Bradford for just a quarter of a century. Within four years of his entrance into the House of Commons, he became Under

measure of which he had entire charge personally was the Ballot Act, which he carried through the Commons in 1871, and over the heads of the Lords in the year following.

But it was the Education Act of 1870 which was the chief constructive work of Mr. Forster's life: his greatest achievement in legislation, the greatest legislative achievement of this generation in England. Mr. Foster's belief in the people was a reasoned belief. He was a Radical, not a fanatic. He perfectly understood that the triumph of democracy in America was a triumph of enlightenment, of popular knowledge, of educated good sense. He foresaw that the day when the still unenfranchised masses of English people would have the vote was near. He sought to provide for its arrival. As Minister of Education (under the cumbrous official title of Vice-President of the Committee of Council or Education), he brought in and carried the great time recognized and undertook to enforce the responsibilty of the State for the schools. The principle that underlay its complicated provisions was simple and efficient. The State was not to create schools: it was to accept those which existed, see that a local authority should establish political future.

He had to carry his bill in the teeth of the most strennous and bitter opposition from two sets of foes. The Church attacked it because it Dissenters attacked it because it yielded too much to the claims of the Church. The parsons denonneed measure and author as infidel. The Nonconformist ministers assailed both as mere tools of dicated Mr. Forster and proved the soundness of his scheme. Nobody now dreams of repealing his act. Nay, the man who then poured out on him the most unmeasured wrath, and who fourteen years ater had not forgiven him-I mean Mr. Chamber ain-is himself the author of the description of the Education Act of 1870 as the greatest legislative act of this generation.

It was on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Minis try in 1880 that Mr. Forster became Chief Secretary for Ireland. Earl Cowper was Viceroy, but Mr. Forster governed the country. How he governed it is a question on which Irish Nationalists and Englishmen differed widely at the time. But offer questions are now to the front. Mr. Forster's conduct is matter of history, and not of present controversy. The winter of 1880-81 was one of the most gloomy in the history of Ireland. The Land League was rising into power, and, as Mr. Gladstone said, crime dogged its footsteps. Mr. Forster bent all his energies to cope with organized outrage. It was too much for him or for anybedy with only the ordinary powers of kaw, and therefore it was that he obtained from Parliament those extraordinary powers for the suppression of crime by an act to which those who prompted by crime gave the bad name Coercion Act. Then and during the whole session which followed. Then and during the whole session which followed, as attacked in the House of Commons with a cool, persistent, caiculating ferocity without precenent, and never since surpassed by its inventors. He might have escaped these attacks as the Irish Secretary in the late Salisbury Government escaped them, by abandoning all effort the enforce the law and leaving the country at the mercy of the League. He did not so construe his duty. He waged war on outrage, on ihurder, on agrarian crime of every degree. The storm of insults that try in 1880 that Mr. Forster became Chief Secretary for Ireland. Earl Cowper was Vicerov, but

and to some extent the political life of the United | daily howled about him in the House never turned States; the intellectual also. Perhaps in America him from his one purpose of restoring social order it was deemed too critical, but Americans are in Ireland. He was accused of imprisoning 900 here thought perfectly able to endure criticism, suspects and keeping them in prison without trial. Whoever else may accuse him, it would come with a poor grace from us in America, when during the war we locked up nearly 40,000 men on suspicion of disloyalty, and seldom thought of trying them.

A duel was going on between the League and the Government-or, if you like, between Mr. Parnell HIS PUBLIC LIFE, LEGISLATIVE WORK, and Mr. Forster—which ended for the time by the IRISH ADMINISTRATION AND CHARACTER. retirement of Mr. Parnell into the peaceful seclusion of Kilmainham Gaol. The power of the League Lendon, April 6.

It is eight months since Mr. Forster was attacked by the illness which ended fatally yesterday after noon at a quarter to 1. His malady has been more window of the railway carriage at Westland Row whom they meant to blow out his brains. They did not, simply because he had driven to Kingstown instead of taking the train. In Dublin they show the stranger-I was shown it a fortnight ago-the the accident detained the car with a white horse which should have preceded him as a signal to his assassins. These were but two attempts out of many. and the other leaders of the Land League which

On the memorable scenes that followed in the House of Commons, I said what I thought at the time and I need refer but briefly to a matter on which I have not changed my opinion. The attack on Mr. Parneli as one who counived at outrage and murder made a protound impression on the country, and it remained unanswered save by a counter attack from Mr. Parnell on Mr. Forster's administration of the law. The Irish, I suppose, will never forgive the man whom they so long assailed. He was hated to the last; that was his reward for two years of devoted service and heroic effort to secure to Ireland the rights which we most value in America. He was, of course, an opponent of Home Rule; "no Home Rule," they say, were had no better friend. Mr. Bright excepted, we had the last words that passed the lips of the dying

"He was a man," said Mr. Gladstone in his eulogy upon Mr. Forster, "upon whom there can be no doubt that Nature had laid her hand for the purincessant. We owe to him not a little of that ardent sympathy with the Republic and independent character." It was this brought him sometimes into collison with his colleagues. Mr. Forster was incapable of com-promising with his conscience. He took immense pains to be right; he studied and mastered his subject; there were no difficulties before which his industry shrank; then, once convinced, he was adamant. Mr. Gladstone resented at the time Mr. Forster's resignation and his statement of the causes of his resignation, but he now lifts himself high enough to say that his Chief Secretary for Ireland administered the great office in a spirit of self-sacrifice and genuine philanthropy. That is not an adequate tribute, but it covers the charges which the Irish Nationalists used to bring against him.

Josee Collings was that of a man who was confessedly a Liberal agent, who wrote to a distant voter that if he came home and voted there would be "some lucre" in it. There never was any lucre in it: no money was paid, but the offer to pay was fatal, and Mr. Jesse Collings is no longer member for Ipswich.

It has been given to Mr. Jesse Collings to play a part considerable in proportion to his abilities. He is one of those men who are happy in the circumstances and period of their public life. His hobby is Three Acres and a Cow, and on it he rode a tilt at the late Ministry, overthrew it; and himself became a Minister, though of a humble kind. His share in the proceedings of that memorable day in the House of looked larger [than it was, but his name must ever be mentioned when the story is told, and so he has secured a sort of immortality. He is a sincere, narrow man, with one or two ideas to which he would make everything else give way. His alliance with Mr. Chamberlain lent him importance. He had a hold on the agricultural constituencies, for he was one, though not a constituencies, for he was one, though not acconstituencies, for he was one, though not a constituencies, for he was one, though the was present, the sound has been of more deal than and he has stood by his own class. He cannot appear the confirmence that the head of the could round to the passage of the last fixed they had been of metal and the could round to the could roun

CURIOUS LITTLE ANDORRE.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

A BONE OF CONTENTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Parts, April 2.
The troubles in the Valley of Andorre do not seem yet to be at an end. There is not only a struggle there between the French and Spanish influences which Germany tries to keep in hostile opposition to each other, but between the spirit that lominated in Northern Spain in the Thirteenth Century and that which governs the great nations of Western Europe. I had not long ago a conversation with President Grévy about Andorre. He said that it is "a republican curiosity." There were valleys in Switzerland which were by their geological conditions just as isolated. But the valleys next them were inhabited by people with the same ideas and institutions. Andorre won liberty of the fullest kind just before Spain went into absolutism, civil and ecclesiastical, of the most formidable character. France was delivered over to foreign invaders and civil wars during the first three centuries of the existence of the Pyrenean Republic. The moral barrier between Andorre and the States around her was therefore as great as the material. Although her watercourses flowed others where needed, and assume the duty of guaranteeing a proper standard of teaching by a than with France. The absolutism built up by system of inspection. This bull created the School Charles V. and the Inquisition kept her in Board, in a word; and the School Boards of England her shell; and she did not profit have been and are the best agents of instruction for by the eight mouths in the year her youth, which gives the best promise for her when the passes leading to Catalonia and Aragon are open to find outlets for her surplus population in those provinces. The French vigner was rarely a Frenchman. But his fauctions often had the effect of bringing him to Paris; and when he and threatened Church authority over education. The his wife went back to Andorre they took with them some French ideas as well as furniture and dresses. These things acted as a slow ferment. Everything that vitalized and stirred up came from Paris. The Bishop had no family and was, as most great Spanexisting ecclesiastical ascendency. Time has vin- ish churchmen of his station are, indifferent to civil progress and afraid of change. He did nothing to stimulate. If he went to Madrid he brought back no fresh idea or new object which would show in a striking manner in what direction the world advanced.

Since 1870 the French ferments have been stronger than they ever were before. The diligence which serves as a means of locomotion between France and Andorre is not the slow coach that it used to be, although it takes nearly thirty hours to accomplish what a railway might do in perhaps

TOPICS IN LEADING CITIES SAN FRANCISCO.

THE BOYCOTT-VISITORS-MAPLESON-THE COUNTESS VALENZEN-OBITUARY.

IBY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The outlook with the anti-Chinese boycott grows more dismal every week as the fruit-picking season approaches. It was expected that the Anti-Chanese Association would organize a white labor bureau and arrange for a supply of trained field hands to take the places of the Chinese. Nothing was done, however, until complaints became so numerous they coul not be ignored. Then a bureau was opened, but thus far it has done nothing. Meanwhile from all large fruit-growing sections come reports that Chinese must be employed this season as the only available labor. The people have not changed their convictions of the necessity of getting rid of the Chinese, but they see it must be done grae nally. Thus the Petaluma Anti-Chinese Crub, f rmed about three months ago with seven hundred : embers, met last week for reorganization and had nly thirty-eight members who believed in carrying on the boycott. This large defection was due to fraitgrowers who see that the large crop will be lost the Chinese are driven out. The same change of sentiment is reported from many other localities. The boycott crusade is being preached by an exminister named Ravelin and an editor named McGlasban, both of whom are drawing salaries from the association targer than they could get in their own professions. Neither has any property interests and both are understood to be candidates for Governor in the new Anti-Chinese party.

A rough estimate by railroad men shows that 75,000 people have visited California since the rate war began in February, and that about one-half this number came direct to this city, the remainder coming over the three southern routes to Los Angeles. Although rates are a trifle higher than two weeks ago there is no diminution of the rush of strangers from the East. The Eastern teorists have been a godsend to dealers in curios in Chinatown. There, shopkeepers have cleared out old stock which threatened to be a drug in the market at prices which gave them handsome profits. The guides also who conduct "slumming" parties through the Chinese quarters have made money.

Colonel Mapleson, after a three days' struggle Colonel Mapleson, after a three days' struggle with indignant tenors and indignant creditors, escaped with his opera company on Wednesday. The chorus had camped for two day and nights in front of the Grand Opera House, watched over by a vigilant sherin. Three of the company, Kavelli, Cherubini and Mlle. De Vigne, seceeded and propose to give concerts in the chief California cities. Mapleson swore he would never have anything more to do with Kavelli and Cherubini because they harassed him with lawsuits and exposed his financial straits in the courts. nancial straits in the courts.

An interesting contest is being carried on here to An interesting contest is being carried on here to determine whether a telegram is secret communica-tion or may be ordered produced as evidence in court. A local court adjudged the superintendent of the Western Union in contempt because he refused to produce telegrams demanded, but he has applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of error. error.

sngar three-eighths of a cent per pound this week without warning. The causes assigned are labor troubles on the islands and the precarious condi-tion of the reciprocity treaty now before Congress.

The white doorkeeper of a Chinese theatre was shot at this week for the third time by a high-binder because he refused to pass a friend without

In Judge Sawyer's court this week the Countess Valenzen has been endeavoring to prove that she should recover property which her husband had used. The Countess several years ago was plain Alice McCanley, daughter of a wealthy Sacramento Valley land-owner. While travelling in Italy she met and married Count Glutio Valenzen. They settled on her estates near Sacramento, and after a few months she negan a suit for divorce which was denied. Now she sues to recover \$12,000 which she claims to have advanced to her husband. The Count's testimony, which is corroborated by documents, shows that she failed in running a dairy and chicken ranche and that she is very eccentric.

Death removed three well-known San Franciscans this week. One was D. J. Oliver, a pioneer merchant who spent liberally his large wealth in charity and who was granted many honors by the Pope for gifts to the Catholic Church. Another was Judge Nathaniel Bennett, one of the first three Supreme Court Judges of the State. He was a native of Oneida County, N. Y. The third was John G. Kellogg, a pioneer capitalist, who did the bulk of assaying in early days when \$50 "slugs" were the favorite coin.

NEW-ORLEANS.

FIREMEN'S MONUMENT-ON THE WHEEL TO BOSTON. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW-ORLEANS, April 24 .- Mr. Charles Dudley Warner has delivered several interesting lectures this week at the Tulane University.

The board of delegates of the Firemen's Charitable Association has appropriated \$10,000 and donated a large plot of ground in the Firemen's Cemetery on the Metarle Ridge for a Firemen's Monument. Contributions of stone and other material from other depart-

ments will be saltcited. For the past week there have been many strangers in the city who have been visiting the Civil Sheriff's office, and making inquiries relative to what is going to be sold at the Exposition on April 27. A number of men engagad in the iron trade, and others from Cateago, Now-York and Chedmant, have come down for the purpose of bidding at the sale.

York and Cheinnail, have come down for the purpose of bidding at the sale.

To-morrow morning three well-known wheelmen of this city bestride their bleycies and start out for a trip to Roston. They expect to ride all the way by easy stares, making the 1,600 miles in thirty days. They will return by rail. The travellers are A. M. Hill, a promient jeweiler, who will ride a 51-inch Columbia light roadster; Harry W. Fairfax, a son of John W. Fairfax, the well-known broker, who will ride a 53-inch Rudge light roadster, and C. M. Fairchild, employed by Mr. Hill, who also rides a fifty-three inch Rudge light roadster. Hill is at present chief consul of the Louisiana division of the League of American Wheelmen and Mr. Fairchild is the captain of the New-Orleans Bievele Club. All three are members of the League of American Wheelmen and will travel in the uniform of that organization. Each man will carry about ten pounds of bagrage. They expect a rough time between here and Atianta, but after that it will be smooth riding. They leave New-Orleans by way of the Louisville and Nashville track, going to Mobile. They expect to reach the latter place in three days.

CHICAGO.

EFFECTS OF THE STRIKES-MOTHER-IN-LAW -PERSONAL-AMUSEMENTS.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, April 24 .- The strike on the Lake Shore Hallway which prevailed for a week and closed restorday, served during its continuance to a feeling of uncertainty and undeniable plarm in this city in many ways. mands of the strikers were generally credited to a purpose of extending the scope of the Southwestern strike. It was believed that Governor Oglesby, after the experience at East St. Louis, would at once invoke the aid of the military, but this he resisted both from a dislike of resorting to this extreme as well as from the fact that the Legislature has provided no means for the pay and care of the troops. He was nevertheless, urged by many citizens to act promptly, declaring that the great body of the people had no syn pathy whatever with the attempt to blockade the trains. The uncertainty as to the final outcome of this and other pending troubles has caused a sudden cessation of all large building operations. Owing to a lack of demand rents have been lowered in all parts of the city. The newspapers, with a single exception, have expressed no plnion as to the outrages perpetrated, and two of the dailies have treated the beatings and injuries inflicted upon workmen in a jocund way as though fearing the disfavor of the striking element. Now that the strike is ended it is positively known that the 1st Regiment of this city was under orders, and had the affair not ended when it did the troops would have gone to the scene to-day, owing to a disbellef in the ability or desire of the Sheriff to cope with the difficulty.

A litigation remarkable in some of its aspects was ended by Judge Tully, in the Circuit Court, this week. A man named Wiltshire obtained a judgment against his mother-in-law, named Lambert, for \$5,000 for slander, and had her sent to the county jail, last December, since which time she has lain there, he paying her weekly board of \$3.50. The case attracted a wide interest Prominent lawyers consulted, while acknowledging the distortion of the forms of law such as apparently rendered her interminable incarceration possible, could discover no relief for the aged woman. Judge Tully characterized the imprisonment as contrary to the spirit the statute and ordered her release on technicality that her vindictive son-in-

During the week there have been several consultations regarding the future of the Chicago University, as the period for redemption of the property, sold under fore-closure, has nearly expired. The Baptist clercy have been hoping for the intervention of J. D. Rockafelier, of Cleveland, and other wealthy and liberal charchmen whom it was declared were willing to aid in clearing off the indebtedness provided they could nominate the president of the college. The Rev. R. L. Harper, the

eminent Hebrew scholar, was supposed to be the choice and has been tendered the presidency.

Colonel R. Biddle Roberts, who died this week, was one of the most familiar figures in the day and personally very popular. He was at various times president of the Bar Association, president of the Andrew's Bodety an honored member of the military the Loyal and other social orders. He commanded the First Pennsylvania Reserves in the war.

Colonel J. W. Forsyth, formerly of General Sheridan's staff and recently promoted to the command of General Custer's old regiment, the 7th Calvary, has been at his home in this city this week prior to proceeding to Fors McGinnis, the headquarters of his new command.

The Evening Journal, which has appeared as a four-page paper for forty-three years, is about to adopt the quarto form and reduce its price to three or two cents. The engagement of Mr. Charles Schwartz, the wealthy broker and member of the New-York Stock Exchange, to Miss Georgiana Wadaworth, of this city, is an-

A banquet to Vicar-General Coaway is to be given by wealthy members of the Roman Catholic latty next Thursday, prior to his departure for Rome. The tickets to the banquet are \$25. One hundred and twenty-five gentlemen will be present.

gentlemen will be present.

Modjeska, at the Chicago Opera House, has received the chief patronage of the theatro-goers this week, appearing Monday night in the first presentation ever given in this city of "Two Gentlemen of Verona." She changed her bill each succeeding night of the week. The Mc-Caull Company, at the Columbia, also attracted large audiences, giving "The Mikado," and having among their auditors Wednesday night the members of the new Chinese embassy. The Miland Rallan Opera Company had only fair sized audiences at the Grand Opera House. The critics all speak encouraging of the work of the company, however. Kiraifys "Rat Catcher," at McVicker's, proved as great an attraction as the first week and received excellent patronage. The Boston Symphony Orchestra played before a Chicago audience for the first time this week, appearing three evenings, but to discouragingly small houses. John T. Raymond in "The Magistrate," at Hooley's, was well patronized.

BOSTON.

SPOKES FROM THE HUB, SOCIAL AND PER-SONAL.

Boston, April 24.—The engagement was announced on Monday of Mr. William F. Weld, rear-com-modore of the Eastern Yacht Club and owner of the Gitana, and Miss Nellie Winchester, daughter of Mr.

Thomas B. Winchester, of Beacon-st. Mrs. Ybarra, wife of General Ybarra of Venezuels, and laughter of Judge Thomas Russell, is expected to arrive to-day from South America, where she has been for the past year with her children.

Mr. Ross Turner, the artist, who has made his home in

New-York this winter, is in Salem with Mrs. Turner, where they are preparing their new home.

trustees of permanent fund of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, to take the place of the late Henry P. Kidder, who for eleven years was chairman of the board. Mr. Cobb is also to be chairman.

The Country Club has bought, through Mr. S. Daere Bush, one of the house committee, the well-known Faulkner estate in Brookline for \$20,500. A new clubouse will probably be built with stables, and a mile track, twice the length of the present one, be laid

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge proposes to build a handsome house in Pinckney-st, thus, utilizing the large rear portion of his Mt. Vernon-st. estate.

Mr. Nathaniel Thayer will put the moorings for the Ambassadress in Marbiehead harbor, as there is not sufficient room for the yacht on the Salem side of Crowninshield's Point, where Mr. Thayer and family will spend the summer.

The outside interest of the society world has centred

in the American Opera performances this week, where in the American Opera performances this week, where every evening were seen several fashionable theatro parties—notably one given by Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Cushing Taesday evening—and in the flower show at Horticaltural Hall, arranged by Twombly, the well-known florist, under the auspices of a number of rociety leaders. The coming week promises well for enjoyment, with the "Society" theatricals—for which quite a party comes on from New-York—on Monday. Taesday and Wednesday evenings, and the Hasty Pudding theatrials later at the week.

At the last meeting of the Thursday Evening Club, for the season, which took place at Mr. Francis Blake's country-seat at Weston hast week. Mr. Weston entertained the club—assembled in the pretty little theatre adjoining his house—by a talk upon telephones and by

the season, which took place at Mr. Francis Blake's country-seat at Weston last week, Mr. Weston entertained the club-assembled in the pretty little theatre adjoining his house—by a talk upon telephones and by a description of several of his recent inventions. Several prominent telephone men were present. The last meeting of the Browning Society, patterned after the London one of the same name, is to be held at the Brunswick on Tuesday, when Colonel T. W. Higginson will read "The Flight of the Duchess," which poem will be discussed afterward. The Boston Merchants' Association had a business dinner at Young's Wednesday. A number of distinguished representative merchants were present to discuss the revival of American shipping interests. The arrangements for the dinner of the alumni of old Exeter at the Vendome Wednesday are almost completed. The Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody will be present, and Professors Weatworth and Cilley, of the Academy, and many other prominent graduates.

The American Opera Company has had it all its own way this week at the Boston Theatre. The series of performances may be fairly said to have marked an epoch in the musical history of the city and there has been in the body of the house, in the lobby and in the press an anamimity of favorable opinion little less than wonderful. The principal singers have been rated here much the same as in New York. The chorus and orchestra have been immensely admired. The houses have been uniformly large, fashionable and enthusiastic. "The Mikado" will at last be shelved and the perunial Lotta will succeed it at the Globe, to be followed a week later by Miss Anderson. Mme. Janish will begin an engagement at the Museum Monday night, supported by the regular company, playing "Princess Andrea"; and the "Black Crook" will be revived at the Boston Theatre. A week later better plays will be in the majority as the Madison Square Company will come to the Park and Augustin Daly's will be at the Museum.

At the Handel and Haydn Society's Easter oratorio, which this

which this year is "Elijah," the quartet of principals is supplied from the forces of the American Opera—Mme. Fursels Madi, Miss Helen Dudley Campbell, Mr. Stoddard and Mr. Candidus. It was the desire of the society to engage Mr. Thomas's entire orchestra for the instrumental part, but the departure of the company to-night for Philadelphia renders this plan impossible.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREEK PLAY-ATHLETICS-STORES OPEN ON SUNDAY.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, April 24.-Everything is about ready for the performance of Aristophanes's Greek comedy, "The Acharmans," by the students of the University of Pennsylvania. In addition to the made up from the various male singing societies in the

The Citizens' Municipal Association has been regularly organized, and its purpose will be to sustain the con stituted authorities in a faithful administration of the

public service. of the Schuyikill Navy will take place June 5 on the grounds of the University of Pennsylvania. Several prominent New-York athletes will take part in the com-

The Pennsylvania Railroad officers say that the outlook is the brightest for many years for a large summer business. The engagements for excursions are already

Mrs. Lieutenant Phackara, of this city, daughter of General Sherman, will in future live at the William Watts mansion at Marietta, in this State, and it is believed that her father will pass the summer there with

The forty-sixth annual report of the Philadelphia

her.

The forty-sixth annual report of the Philadelphia Sabbuth Association refers to the statement that "there are 15,000 stores of various kinds open on Sunday in this city, and that the number is believed to be considerably and alarmingly on the increase."

Commencement exercises of the Fheological Department of Lincoin University were held on Wednesday. Among those who addressed the students were the Rev. Dr. Clark, the Rev. Dr. Donnelly, the Rev. Dr. Wayland, Professor Boiles, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Professor Newall, superintendent of the public schools of Eatthmore.

A number of the most prominent women of this city have begun a movement looking to the be ter prosection of somen who are arrested and lodged in police stations. They propose to go before Councils next Thursday and ask for the appointment in all stations of a capable woman to act as matron, whose duty will be to care for her more unfortunate sisters.

The most prominent weddings of the week were those of Miss Ellie W. Kelm, daughter of ex-Sheriff Kelm, to George Percy Seeley, of New-York; and Miss Sebennu, daughter of the wealthy brower Peter Schemm, to Heary Kenlinke, son of the late ex-Mayor of Egg Harbor City, New-Jersey.

COMING BANQUET OF THE CHIO SOCIETY.

The date of the first annual banquet of the Ohio Society of New-York has been set for May 7, and Delmonico will prepare the dinner. The organization has grown rapidly in membership and will open club headquarters at No. 236 fifth-ave. on May I. Here au informal reception will be given on May 7, before the banquet, to the distinguished guests who will be present. Among the guests expected are ex President Hayes, General Phil. Sheridan, Senators Sherman, Payne, Plumb, J. P. Jones, Voorhees, Alitson and Manderson, ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald, General Robert C. Schenck, Governor Foraker, ex-Governors Foster, Bishop and Hoadiy, and nearly the entire Congressional delegation. A special car will bring them over from Washinston, the arrangements being in charge of General Anson G. McCook, secretary of the United States Senate, and Congressman McKiniey. The only regrets are that the three Omoans on the bench of the United States Supreme Court cannot be present—Chief Justice Waite and Justices Matthews and Wood, Their Justice Waite and Justices Matthews and Wood. and Manderson, ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald, Gen-

BURGLARS DEFEATED BY WINE.

Washington Letter to The Baltimore American.

Assistant-Secretary of the Interior Jenks has returned from his home, Brookville, Penn., where he went to see what damage the robbers, who recently entered his house in that place, did. Mr. Jenks says that he found that, for once, liquor proved a good thing to keep in the house. The robbers had bundled up all the valuables in sheets, etc., to carry away, but just before leaving they discovered some very fine while in the house. They had been drinking before they entered the premises, and they could not stand the mixing of drinks, and so they were overcome. They slept upon the floor until morning, and finding they could not carry away the bundles by dayinght, were obliged to decamp with some small articles and gold coin, such as they could carry on their person.

BITS OF CHAT.

REMINISCENCES AND GOSSIP FROM WELL KNOWN PERSONS. C. P. Kimball, of Chicago, who is the United States Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, under this Administra-tion, is one of the men who delights to tell good stories.

He has a large fund from which to draw. I was chatting with him a day or two ago on his return from German for a business trip, when something was said about Presidential candidates. The comparative obscurity of Mr. Cleveland at the time of his nomination was meas-tioned. "That always reminds me of a New-Hampshire story," said Mr. Kimbali. "I was stopping in New-Hampshire for a few days when Lincoln was nominated at Chicago. An old countryman from a little village back in the country had come to town and was in the hotel office when the news came. 'Who is this man Lincoln I' he asked. There was some explanation and the old fellow went on: 'Well, I'm afeard they've made a mistake. They ought to have nominated a man that was more generally known. They should have come to our town and nominated 'Squire Ichabod Bartlett, Every body knows him.'"

Mr. Kimball was an active politician in Maine when the war broke out. He went to Washington and was there when the first battle of Bull Run was fought. Washington. He had been ill for some days. Mr. Kim the fancied he heard the cannonading and lay awake until the first break of day, when he got up and went out he observed Senator Sumner, also out for a walk. Al-though he was not personally known to the Senator, his desire for information overcame his scruples about approaching a stranger, and a distinguished one at that, and he stepped up to the Senator, saying: "I beg your pardon, Senator, but I am anxious to know if there is any news. Can you tell me the news !" The Massachusette man replied with an egotism that nearly took the ques tioner's breath away : " Yes, sir, there is good news. am better, sir."

I went into the American Art Association rooms the other night to take a look at the exhibition of paintings by the "Impressionists" of Paris. I met a number of artists there. It was a curious experience to draw them out on the Impressionist school. Praise of the work arms in favor of it, and they began to point out merits in it. Edward Gay, the landscape painter, told a story that he had from Boughton, in London, which is a pretty good illustration of how the work of the Impressionists strikes the average citizen. A wealthy Londoner, who had a wish to purchase some pictures, was sent by a dealer to the studio of an Impressionist. The artist put a painting on the easel and asked: "Well, how do you ike that ?" The patron of art studied the canvas for some time before he replied: "Really, you know, I am not a judge of pictures. Pray, what do you call it What is it ?' The painter responded: "It is an impression of my grandmother. I regard it very highly. I yould not take a thousand guiness for it." Another painting was put on the easel and the query again made than at first. Finally he said: "Of course, as I told you, I know nothing about paintings. Is this an impression of your grandfather ?" "My. no," responded the artist with vigor, " It is an impression of the Battle o

easter, told me several stories last week, which give a view of the politics of the Green Mountain State. system of town representation in the Logislature which prevails in Vermout creates some striking inconsisten-cies of representation. There are towns which have only twenty or thirty voters which are entitled to a representative the same as Burlington, which is the metropolis of the State. Shortly after the War a new called Stannard. It was named, by the way, after Major-General Stannard, who was one of the bravest soldiers in the Union Army, lost an arm, and has been as doorkeeper at the Capitol in Washington. When the town of Stannard was created there were only four town of Stannard was created there were only four voters in it. Three of them were brothers. There was an agreement among the four that they should take turns in representing the town in the Legislature. One of the brothers was chosen the first year. Another went the next year. The third brother then took his turn. But here there was a hitch. Instead of returning the odd voter the fourth year the brothers, who had tasted the sweets of office of the Legislature was to be forever a family affair. The fourth voter was not to be imposed upon without a protest and he turned up at the State Capital when the Legislature met as a contestant for the seat, actually laying claim to it in the most solemn manner under the original agreement with the brothers.

Another Vermont political experience, according to

vote was ever east. Lincoln belonged for years to this class. But one year as they were counting the vote, the old citizens who had control of the ballot box were amazed and horrified to discover in it a Democratic balamazed and horrified to discover in it a Democratic barlot for Governor. There was a hasty consultation
among the judges, who were all staid and conservative
men. Then one of them rose up solemnly, and holding
up the ballot to sight, said impressively: "We have
found in the box a ballot for the Democratic candidate
for Governor. Did any one cast it!" There was no
answer. "We thought it was a mistake," said the
judge, and he threw it on the floor.

day in the past week, with ex-Congressman John G. Schumaker, of Brooklyn, when a fine young lady passed by, "I declare," said Mr. Schumaker, "but that can be no other than Mrs. Barney Williams, the actress. It has been years since I saw her. It was on the occasion of one of the most exciting scenes. I have ever witnessed. She was living in Brooklyn. Her house was robbed She lost her jewelry and all her fine clothing. John S. Folk was Chief of Police then. He nabbed the thiof the next day. Mrs. Williams went down to the jail to see next day. Mrs. Williams went down to the jail to see the goods found on the man so as to identify him as the thief. When she came in the man was sitting on a bench. The moment he was pointed out to her she walked over to where he was not long at to slap his face and head, pound him and beat him. She was a vigorous woman and the way she struck was not funny to the poor wretch, who did not dare to strike back or offer even a defence. We had to take him away from her before she grew quiet. That must have been twenty years ago."

General George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana, chatting

with me about National politics the other day, began to laugh when John Sherman's name was mentioned, and then explained by saying: "I was thinking of an experience I had with Sherman at Marietta. It was years ago, at the beginning of a campaign. We were there to open the campaign. I remember it was the 12th of August and a terribly hot day. I was suffering awfully from the heat. In fact I was completely prostrated. I wanted some whiskey and couldn't get it. Sherman spoke up and said he always carried a little with him and he could accommodate me. He went into his room and came out with a four ounce bottle-one of the bottles they use for Perry Davis's pain killer. was full. He hadn't touched a drop. I looked at the bottle and siched as I said, 'Will you have some of it, senator i' I wondered how much would be lett for me if he took a drink. He replied affirmatively and took up the bottle. It was a moment of suspense with me until he put it down. Hang me, but only poured out about a teaspoonful. 'Is that all you want, Senator i' I asked, relieved a little. When he replied that it was, I poured out the rest. He looked amazed, as if he thought it was a large drink, but I took it down and didn't find it more than half soungs. He got his bottle reflieled somewhere, but he never offered me another drink, no matter how badly I wanted one."

I was in Homer Lee's office in Cedar-st, the other day. I was in Homer Lee's office in Cedar-st. the other day.

General George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana, chatting

when he told of the formation of a cigar stock company, which had an ending not unlike larger enterprises There were two parties to the organization. One of them remarked that he had 3 cents and the other agreed to put up two more and buy a cigar. When the cig r was bought the majority stockholder voted himself manwas bought the majority successor votes masses ager and borrowed a match from the minority man. He lift the chear and began to enjoy it, whereupon the minority put in the query, "Where do I come in on this thing!" "Well, you can spit for the company," said the amoker contentedly. "That is what the minority always loca in a stock concern," added Mr. Lee.

The experiences of men with newspaper people are often amusing. Dr. C. P. Judkins, of Cincinnati, who has a wide reputation as a surgeon, was here yesterday. I was talking with him about surgical cases, when he suddenly said: "I am not to be 'interviewed.' I warn you because I got caught once. It was when Garnel I was lying at Elberon. I was here on a visit and had had been up to see my old friend. Dr. Frank Hamilton. We had discussed Garfield's case freely, as friends an I fellow physiciaus. Here in the hotel I met John R. Mo-Lean, of The Cincinnati Enquirer. He asked me about Lean, of The Cincinnati Enquirer. He asked me about my visit to Hamilton and I replied that what Hamilton told me was in the mature of a professional secret. I said as little as possible about it, but by and by he came around where I was and introduced to me a Mr. Townsend, who was a most agreeable gentleman and who seemed to know a great deal about gunshot wounds. I talked more freely than I ought to have store, perhaps, never for a moment thinking it was 'Gath,' and the next morning I found myself in print. I have been shy of newspaper mon ever since."

"I saw in one of the Sunday Issues of The Trinuns,"

said Policeman Phillips to me yesterday, "a story about how the ladies fall in love with the big policemen of the Broadway Squad, who help them over the crossings. There is some little truth in it. I knew a policeman whose manly form inspired the attachment of a wealthy widow, who invited him to dine at her house. She lived out on one of the streets near the Park. He went up according to appelutment. I could tell you his name, but